rope; to have given the law upon the Mediterranean, by the conqueſt of Minorca; to have extinguiſhed the Proteſtant intereſt in Germany, by the alliance ſhe made with the court of Vienna; and to have annihilated the Engliſh commerce in Aſia, by the numerous ſea and land forces ſhe ſent to the Eaſt Indies: we have ſeen that very power, for the ſake of peace, offer to ſacrifice all Canada, to reſtore Minorca, to evacuate Germany of her troops, to guaranty the poſſeſſion of Senegal and Goree, and, in a manner, to abandon her ruined intereſt in the Eaſt Indies; not to mention the other mortifying conceſſions to which ſhe ſubmitted.

Obj. 11. But our Britiſh war, by which is meant our operations in America, during the next year after the battle of Minden, totally languiſhed.

Anſ. Will any man ſay, that France, the day before the battle of Minden was fought, would have made any of theſe great and humiliating conceſſions already recited? and as "not a ſingle ſquadron, during eighteen months, after the battle of Minden, ſailed for any new Britiſh conqueſt, nor was a ſingle brigade ſent out to any other than a German ſervice," as the author of the Conſiderations has poſitively declared; to what but the enemy's ill ſucceſs in the German war, can it be owing that they ſubmitted to ſuch mortifying terms, as they had never before agreed to ſince they were a nation? terms not calculated, as formerly, for the advantage of our allies, but for our own intereſt, and ours only. Theſe are facts that ſpeak for themſelves, by which it appears, from the Conſiderer's own doctrine, that the ceſſions offered by France, during the late negotiation, which will always be remembered with glory in the Britiſh annals, were owing to our perſeverance in the German war, and to our obſerving good faith towards our Proteſtant allies on the continent.

Obj. 12. We paid to the Landgrave of Heſſe 426,725 l. for 19,012 men; and 60,000 l. to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his reſidence in his own dominions.

Anſ. Both theſe ſums are contained in the 426,725 l. Thus the lump for the pay is reduced to 366,725 l.; a ſum as reaſonable for an equal number of German auxiliaries, as has ever been charged ſince the days of K. William.

Obj. 13. The grant of the ſums to the Landgrave of Heſſe, for the damage done by the French in his dominions during the year 1760, ſettled at 120,000 l. to be paid immediately, and 100,000 l. more in two years, 220,000 l. is an unprecedented meaſure.

Anſ. Can a people who impeached the Tory miniſtry of Q. Anne, for not ſupporting the Catalans at an expence that would have coſt ſome millions, againſt their King, merely becauſe they were our allies; — can a people who unanimouſly gave 100,000 l. as a relief to the Portugueſe, when under the afflicting hand of Heaven, merely becauſe they were our allies; — can a people who indemnify their American ſubjects, whom at the ſame time they protect in their poſſeſſions; and even give damages to their own publicans when they ſuffer, tho' in purſuance of our own acts of parliament: — can ſuch a people cry aloud againſt a moderate relief to a prince, the ally and ſon-in-law of G. Britain, who is imbarked in the ſame cauſe with G. Britain, who is ſuffering for her, who for her ſake is driven from his dominions, where he is unable to raiſe one ſhilling of his revenue, and with his wife, the daughter of our late venerable monarch, is reduced to a ſtate of exile and indigence? Surely they cannot. Let our munificence, therefore, to ſuch a prince, be never again repeated.

Obj. 14. The expence of Hanoverian auxiliaries is little more than half that of the Heſſians.

Anſ. There is little or no difference in the expence of the troops of the two people; the difference ariſes from the Heſſians having furniſhed a greater number of new-raiſed troops; and from the expence of their train of artillery being included in the money we pay them, which is not the caſe with the Hanoverians.

Obj. 15. The ſum we pay for Heſſian troops, amounts to 80 l. a-year for every effective common man actually in the field.

Anſ. This is founded upon a wrong calculation, the Conſiderer having made a miſtake of 1,177,024 l. in the charge of the Heſſian troops, more than they actually receive.

Obj. 16. The Ruſſians are much cheaper than either the Heſſians or Hanoverians.

Anſ. The caſes will admit of no compariſon. The Ruſſians were hired by the lump. The proſpect of their aſſiſtance, from the time we hired them, was very diſtant

distant and very precarious. We were to pay their Empress 100,000 l. a-year, though they never marched out of their own country, for four years, and 500,000 l. a-year if they did. Besides, if her Imperial Majesty was attacked, we were obliged to send to her assistance a fleet of twelve ships, the whole carrying 700 guns and 4368 men.

Obj. 17. The French subsidies do not amount to half what we pay.

Ans. The subsidies they pay may not, but what they promise amount to double. They subsidize Sweden, the Empresses of Russia and Germany, the Swisses, several other of the Italian states, and, if we are to believe their own writers, even the Danes. Those subsidies are most, or all of them, for negative services. They have got nothing by the Swedes; they have got nothing by the Empress of Russia, though she has got a great deal for herself; they have got far less by the Empress-Queen, if we except the honour of having buried above 150,000 of their best troops in Germany. The Wirtembergers, it is well known, have refused to serve them: the Swiss and Italian states cannot serve them; and the Danes gave them — a neutrality.

Obj. 18. An expensive German war considered as such, without relation to G. Britain's interest, is a misfortune to these kingdoms.

Ans. The present German war is intimately and immediately connected with the interest of G. Britain; our political mathematician, therefore, more ingenious than Archimedes, fixes his lever in a chink of his own brain; and from thence attempts to heave from its foundations the glorious system of Protestant policy that has prevailed for these 200 years; an æra almost coeval with the date of British liberty. Let him proceed in his declamation; let him, with Demosthenes, appeal to the shades of the British heroes who fell at the Marathon of Minden; let him, with Cicero, invoke the Alban heights of Felinghausen: but to what does all this tend? In lawyer-terms, let him come to the assets.—The terms offered in the late negotiation for peace, did not proceed from our operations in America, or Asia, but from those in Germany; without which, who can say, what acquisitions would have been made?

Obj. 19. The expensive and useless parade of commissaries, lately sent over to Germany, is ridiculous.

Ans. They are indeed like a parcel of pikes put into a fish-pond, who agree in nothing but devouring the defenceless fry, and who would devour one another, were not each afraid of the others strength. *German* commissaries are hear meant; ours are all honest men.

Obj. 20. The absurd conduct of G. Britain, in entering into the German war, has overturned that balance of power, for which we fought under K. William and Q. Anne.

Ans. That was overturned long before this war had a being. It was overturned by the Dutch before the end of the late war. When the French saw, that they had nothing to apprehend from the Dutch, they blew up that barrier, for which our Nassaus and our Marlboroughs had fought. The Louvestein faction again got the ascendency in Holland; the French monarchy took the Dutch republic under its wings, and the brood it has hatched has—— But let us forbear serpentine expressions. Since the time that the grand confederacy against France took place, the military power of the Dutch by sea and land has been in a manner extinguished; while another power, then scarcely thought of in Europe, has started up, that of Russia, and moves in its own orbit extrinsically of all other other systems; but gravitating to each, according to the mass of attracting interest it contains. Another power, against all human expectation, was raised in Europe in the house of Brandenburg; and the rapid successes of his Prussian Majesty prove him to be born to be the natural asserter of the Germanic liberties against the house of Austria. We had been so long accustomed to look up, as one may say, with reverence to that house, and the phenomenon of another great power in Germany was so very new to us, that for some time he was obliged to attach himself to France. France and Austria united, and G. Britain and Prussia coalesced. Such are the great events by which the balance of power in Europe has been entirely altered since the time of the grand alliance against France. His late Majesty so passionately endeavoured to maintain or revive the ancient balance, that he encountered at home, on that account, opposition to his government; and abroad, danger to his person; but he could not re-animate the Dutch with the love of liberty, nor inspire the Empress-Queen with sentiments of moderation: they talk at random, therefore, who impute

pute the preſent unhappy ſituation of Germany to the miſtaken policy of G. Britain. G. Britain was out of the queſtion; nor could ſhe have interpoſed in it, without her taking a much greater ſhare, and with more impropriety than ſhe now does, in the affairs of the continent. To talk as if France was at preſent an object of terror, not only to G. Britain, but Europe, and as if we had miſtaken our intereſt in not reviving the grand alliance againſt her, is mere declamation. Her ruined armies now returning from Germany, without being able, through the oppoſition of a handful of Britiſh troops, to carry any one point there during this campaign; the mortifying terms to which ſhe has ſubmitted, not to mention the more mortifying ones to which ſhe muſt ſubmit, are ſtronger proofs of the expediency of a German war, than groundleſs aſſertions, without facts to ſupport them. Such aſſertions ſpecioufly introduced, and ſtrongly puſhed, operate wonderfully in the mind; but I ſhall cloſe what I have ſaid with a few propoſitions, of which we have the ſtrongeſt evidence.

1. That the war in Germany diſabled the French from proſecuting their ambitious views, and preventing our conqueſts in America.

2. That G. Britain has done, or is now doing, the very thing the Conſiderer has blamed the government for not doing; I mean, attempting the conqueſt of Martinico.

3. That France has been baffled in the German war, that her armies are ruined, that the ſurviving part of them have returned with diſgrace and diſappointment, and that not any of the diſmal events which the Conſiderer a twelvemonth ago predicted, and figured away upon, has yet happened.

Laſtly, To uſe ſeriouſly the Occaſional Thinker's ludicrous words, "That France is ſinking; ſhe knows herſelf ſinking; this is the laſt effort of a dying power; it is the convulſion of death, the effort of deſpair." Let us but reſiſt it firmly, let us act with the vigour of ſucceſs, and we need not fear any thing ſhe can do from deſpair. G.

Single life diſcouraged for the public utility; or, An eſſay on ways and means for the ſupplies of the government. 1 *s.* Rivington.

The author of this pamphlet calls loudly for a tax upon bachelors, which he thinks would not only promote the annual increment of people, by the encouragement of matrimony, but would produce yearly to the government the ſum of 400,000 l. upon which ten millions might be borrowed; and this too provided only two ſhillings in the pound were paid by every bachelor over and above his preſent aſſeſſment.

This projected tax, we muſt own, ſeems to be more reaſonable than ſome that have been propoſed: but we cannot help thinking that the author is a malecontent, who would be glad to be in a condition of paying the tax himſelf; ſo ſeverely does he treat us poor bachelors, calling us delinquents, and even unmercifully adviſing that this tax might be laid upon that pitiable part of the other ſex whoſe misfortune it is to be ſingle. M.

Errors in the accentuation of ſome words in Johnſon's dictionary corrected. Fol. edit. 1755.

[A Scotch gentleman cauſed a friend wait on Mr Johnſon with a liſt of words ſuſpected to be wrong accented in his dictionary; and was favoured with the following corrections, marked by Mr Johnſon's own hand; which we have ſeen, and compared with what we here inſert.]

FOR	READ
A'ddictedneſs	Addi'cted neſs
A'dditament	Addi'tament
Ambu'ſhment	A'mbuſhment
A'pothecary	Apo'thecary
Azu're	A'zure
Bruta'lize v. a.	Bru'talize
Caterpi'llar	Ca'terpillar
Cave'at	Ca'veat
Cauli'flower	Ca'uliflower
Corri'gible	Co'rri gible
De'cay v. a.	Deca'y
De'foration	Defola'tion
Deſpi'cableneſs	De'ſpicableneſs
Deuteronomy	Deu'teronomy
Diale'ct	Di'alect
Di'ruption	Diru'ption
Diſpo'ſition	Diſpoſi'tion
Diſſi'dence	Di'ſſidence
Edify'	E'dify
Efflu'ence	E'fluence
Effo'rt	E'ffort
Elega'nce	E'legance
Ele'gant	E'legant
Eloqu'ence	E'loquence
Excelle'nce	E'xcellence
Excelle'ncy	E'xcellency
Exco'mmunicate	Excommu'nicate
La'ment v. a.	Lame'nt
Ne'glect	Negle'ct
Obli'gee	Oblige'e
Pue'rile	Pu'erile
Su'ceed	Succe'd
Su'ceſs	Succe'ſs
Su'ppreſs	Suppre'ſs
Unpara'lleled	Unpa'ralleled.

HISTORY.

ALL the armies in GERMANY having gone into winter-quarters, as in our Magazine for December, except thoſe in *Pomerania*, it may be proper here to take ſome further notice of them.

As was formerly obſerved, the Prince of Wurtemberg, reinforced by the *Pruſſian* generals Platen and Shenkendorff, had advanced to Treptou the 10th of December, and intrenched himſelf there, in order to do what he could for the relief of *Colberg*. They write from Berlin, that, hoping to get ſome proviſions thrown into that place, he attacked ſeveral of the *Ruſſian* poſts on the 12th, and took 500 men, with four pieces of cannon; but that the enemy being ſoon reinforced, he was obliged to retire to Treptou with his waggons. Advices from Hamburg bear, that this affair coſt the Pruſſians about 3000 men, and the Ruſſians not above 6 or 700 in whole. It is added, that in the beginning of the action the Pruſſians had greatly the advantage, and took ſome very important poſts. On the 13th, the Ruſſians made a third aſſault upon Colberg; but were repulſed with great loſs. Mean while, as proviſions were almoſt quite exhauſted, and there was no further proſpect of ſupplies to arrive in time, Col. Heyden, governor of the place, found himſelf obliged, after a very brave and long defence, to ſurrender himſelf and the garriſon priſoners of war; which he did on the 17th. The Ruſſians ſaid they found in it 79 officers, about 3000 private men, and 146 pieces of cannon; with 266 Ruſſian officers and ſoldiers, priſoners, whom they ſet at liberty. A private letter from the Hague ſays, that this ſiege coſt the Ruſſians 12,000 men; a moderate price for what the court of Peterſburg reckoned of ſo much importance. Gen. Romanzow having put a ſtrong garriſon into Colberg, the reſt of his forces ſpread themſelves in Pomerania, to take up their winter-quarters. Gen. Berg, with the light troops, amounting to about 10,000 men, advanced as far into the heart of the country as Stargard, where he eſtabliſhed his. How the Ruſſian grand army, under M. Butterlin, was diſpoſed of, we have not diſtinctly learned.

We have been informed, that, upon notice of Gen. Romanzow's ſucceſs at Colberg, the *Swedes* put in motion to take up their winter-quarters in the duchy of Mecklenburg; but poſterior advices bear, that the Prince of Wurtemberg, with a body of Pruſſians, was marching into that country, to prevent them. Gen. Platen, with the remains of the corps he had brought from Sileſia ſeveral months ago, arrived at Berlin about the end of the year.

Letters from FRANCE, ſome months ago, were full of accounts relating to the Jeſuits in that kingdom, of which we inſert the following.

"*Paris, Aug.* 10. 1761. The ſuit at law which the Jeſuits have gone through, on occaſion of Father la Valette's bills of exchange, has proved a fatal epoch to them. In the courſe of the pleadings the advocates [counſellors] had opportunities to quote and debate divers paſſages of the conſtitutions, rules, and titles, of the ſociety, whereby great light was thrown on many things which had hitherto lain buried in the duſt of libraries, and which have made the court [parliament] judge, that the vice of the regimen and conduct of that body lay in the very foundations, and that it was neceſſary to provide forthwith againſt it. An obſtacle ſeemed to tie the hands of this court, and ſuſpend the effects of its vigilance in this weighty matter. The King iſſued a declaration the 2d of this month, ordering, that "the titles and other documents of the eſtabliſhments of the Jeſuits ſhould be brought within ſix months to the clerk of the council, to the end that his Majeſty might by letters-patent ſettle every thing that ſhould concern the ſaid religious order; and moreover forbidding his courts to enact any thing on this ſubject, either definitively or proviſionally, during the ſpace of a year."

The parliament, in regiſtering this declaration, imagined they did not run counter to it in iſſuing directly two preparatory arrets; by the firſt of which, "they admit the attorney-general to file appeals or writs of error againſt the bull *Regimini* of the 26th of September 1540, and againſt other bulls, briefs, apoſtolic letters, and in general againſt all other regulations or acts concerning the prieſts and ſcholars, who ſtile themſelves *the ſociety of Jeſus*." And the reaſons they aſſign for the attorney-general's proceeding againſt them, are, "That the inſtitution of the ſaid ſociety is an incroachment on the authority of the church, on that of general and particular councils, on that of the Holy See and all eccleſia-

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ſtic ſuperiors, and alſo ſtrikes at the authority of ſovereign princes; by the blind obedience preſcribed therein to the general of the ſociety, without any regard to the civil and eccleſiaſtical laws which thoſe orders might be repugnant to; by the arbitrary caſt of thoſe very conſtitutions, which the ſociety pretend they may lawfully change and reform as they pleaſe, without the concurrence of the higher powers, and even re eſtabliſh every thing on the former footing, if the ſaid powers ſhould be for making any change or modification therein; by the ſeeds of revolt that are ſcattered therein; the ſaid ſociety, in caſe their privileges, however contrary to the rights of the temporal and ſpiritual powers, ſhould be attacked, deeming themſelves authoriſed by their inſtitutes, to appoint conſervators for themſelves, with the faculty of employing in their defence all practicable and opportune reſources, whether *lawful* or *not*, even without reſpecting the regal power, by the faculty which each Jeſuit pretends to have, to profeſs nothing but the doctrine of the ſociety, even though it ſhould contain opinions different from the doctrine of the church."

The ſame day the court being informed, that the vices of the ſociety's conſtitutions have an influence on their moral and practical doctrine, and proof thereof being adduced from books printed with the conſent and approbation of the ſaid ſociety, namely, thoſe written by Emanuel Sa, and thirty-two more of their authors ſpecified in the arret, decrees, "That the thirty-three books therein mentioned be torn and burnt in the Palace-yard, by the hangman, as ſeditious, deſtructive of all principles of Chriſtian morality, teaching a murderous and abominable doctrine, not only againſt the life of ſubjects, but even againſt the ſacred perſons of ſovereigns; and namely the book of Father Buſembaum."

And proviſionally the court moſt expreſsly inhibits and forbids all ſubjects of the King to enter into the ſaid ſociety, under ſuch penalties as ſhall be found proper. The ſociety are likewiſe forbidden to admit in France any foreign Jeſuit, nor even a native of France that may have made his vows abroad; nor ſhall they continue to give any public or private lectures of divinity, philoſophy, or humanity, from the 1ſt of October next for the houſes in town, and from the 1ſt of April for the houſes in the country within the juriſdiction of the parliament of Paris. All ſubjects of the King are forbidden to frequent the ſchools, boarding-houſes, ſeminaries, noviciats and miſſions of the ſaid would be ſtyled Jeſuits; all ſtudents, boarders, ſeminariſts and novices, are injoined to turn out of the colleges, ſeminaries, &c. within the time fixed; and all parents, tutors, guardians, and others, charged with the education of the ſaid ſtudents, are injoined to withdraw them from thence, like good and loyal ſubjects, zealous for the King's preſervation; and not to ſend the ſaid ſtudents to any colleges or ſchools of the ſociety ſituated without the court's juriſdiction, or out of the kingdom, on pain of being deemed abettors of the ſaid impious, ſacrilegious, and murderous doctrine. Moreover, the court declares all thoſe who ſhall continue, after the days fixed, to frequent the ſaid ſchools, colleges, &c. incapable of any degrees in the univerſities, and of holding any civil and municipal charge, public office, or function."

"*Paris, Aug.* 14. 1761. On the 6th inſtant the parliament of *Paris* made an arret, that the King's learned counſel ſhould next day, at ten in the morning, make a report to the chambers, of the printing, publiſhing, and poſting up the two arrets of the court relating to the ſociety calling themſelves *Jeſuits*, and of the notification of them to the ſeveral houſes of the ſociety; and that on the 8th of January next, they ſhould make a report of the execution of all the other parts of the ſaid two arrets.

The ſame day the parliament ordered, That the firſt preſident ſhould wait on the King, with the report made to the court by one of the members, on the 17th of April, and with that made by the King's learned counſel on the 3d of July, and the days following, to the end that his Majeſty might be enabled to judge for himſelf of the inſtitute, the conſtitutions, doctrine, and conſtant conduct of the prieſts, ſcholars, and others of the ſaid ſociety, calling themſelves *Jeſuits*; and of the indiſpenſable neceſſity his parliament was under to make the arret of that day, to preſerve his Majeſty's ſubjects, and eſpecially ſtudents, who are the hope of the ſtate, and by whom it is to be perpetuated, from having ſuch pernicious and execrable doctrines inſtilled into them."

Paris, Aug. 28. The famous Fathers de la Neuville and Griffet have juſt withdrawn themſelves from the order of Jeſuits

they had not yet made the fourth vow. Above 1000 Jeſuits in the kingdom intend to follow their example."

"*Paris, Sept.* 25. The 15th inſtant the parliament of *Toulouſe* iſſued an arret, injoining the Jeſuits to bring, within three days, to the clerk of the court, a copy of their conſtitutions, to the end that the attorney-general may make a report of them to the ſeveral chambers of that body the 14th of November next. Fifty members voted for this arret, and thirty againſt it."

It has been aſſured, that theſe Fathers, in order to procure the favour of the court as far as poſſible, are to raiſe a large ſum out of their eſtates, for defraying the expences of the war. According to late accounts, moſt of the people in France had withdrawn the children they had at their ſchools, and the nobility do not allow them ſuch free acceſs to their houſes as formerly.

In *an auto de Fe* [AN ACT OF FAITH] celebrated at LISBON the 20th of September, ſixty-two perſons ſuffered death, *viz.* forty-two men and twenty women. Among the men were ſix Jews, one Jeſuit, one Dominican, and one religious of the order of Obſervants. The Jeſuit was Father Malagrida, who rendered himſelf very famous by the deep concern he had in the plot for aſſaſſinating his Portugueſe Majeſty, ſome years ago, and has been in priſon ever ſince. He was condemned to be burnt, and after being ſtrangled, was burnt accordingly; not for his crimes againſt the ſtate, but for others of a religious nature, which are ſpecified in the following tranſlation of that part of the printed liſt of the *auto de fe*, which relates to Malagrida.

"Abandoned in the fleſh*, Michael Malagrida, native of Milan, Jeſuit, for feigning revelations and falſe prophecies, for committing lewd actions, and for following heretical opinions; one of which was, the aſſerting, in the life of St Anne, and in another work of his compoſing, concerning antichriſt, That the Three Perſons in the Trinity were, Father, Son, and Grandſon. Convicted of various impoſtures, falſehoods, duplicities, impenitent hardneſs, prevarication, and broaching many heretical doctrines."

According to advices received about this time from Liſbon, the reſt of the Jeſuitical conſpirators againſt the King's life, not having been found guilty of crimes which immediately attack religion, and the Divinity, were ſtill reſerved in his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's priſons, to be tried, in due time, by ſecular judges.

* Form of expreſſion uſed for ſuch as are delivered up to the ſecular arm, to be burnt or otherwiſe put to death, according to the laws of the land.

ENGLAND.

In the gazette of Nov. 10 was publiſhed an order of council, dated, *Council-chamber, Whitehall, Nov.* 7. 1761, *viz.* "Whereas information hath been given to the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable privy council, That a great number of journeymen, in the Cabinet and Chair branches, have lately entered into a combination to leſſen the hours of their daily work, and to raiſe the price of their piece-work; and that on Monday the 14th of September laſt, at nine of the clock in the morning, the journeymen in ſeveral of the ſhops of the principal cabinet and chair makers in London and Weſtminſter, came in bodies to their reſpective maſters, and demanded the leſſening their daily hours of work, and raiſing the prices of their piece-work; which being refuſed, they immediately quitted their ſervices: That the ſaid maſters have, by all means, endeavoured to prevail on the ſaid journeymen to return to their buſineſs, and offered them protection and encouragement according to their merit; notwithſtanding which, they hold frequent meetings at public houſes, and raiſe ſubſcriptions among themſelves for ſupporting ſuch journeymen as are unemployed, and for carrying their demands into execution; which, if complied with, would increaſe the prices of work, and greatly affect, not only the foreign trade of thoſe commodities, but alſo thoſe that are provided for home conſumption:—And whereas it hath been further repreſented, That the ſaid journeymen cabinet and chair makers, ſo in combination, deter and hinder others from working as uſual, and threaten them with death or maiming, if they do not come into, and aſſiſt them in their demands:—In order to put a ſtop to ſuch unlawful combinations and riotous proceedings, it is hereby ordered in council, That all and every his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, and all other civil magiſtrates whatſoever, do cauſe the laws againſt ſuch offenders to be immediately put into execution, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to put an immediate ſtop to ſuch unlawful meetings and combinations; and

and that, in order to prevent the ſame, they do particularly inquire into the behaviour of all maſters of public houſes, where the ſaid journeymen aſſemble and reſort, in order to carry on their illegal practices, to the end that ſuch proſecutions may be carried on againſt them as may be thought juſt and reaſonable, to prevent this great evil. And their Lordſhips do hereby command the reſpective juſtices of the peace, and other magiſtrates, that they do, from time to time, tranſmit an exact account of what they ſhall do, purſuant to this their Lordſhips order, to one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. HEN. FANE."

Bills of indictment were preferred at Hicks's hall, Dec. 11. againſt ſeveral of theſe journeymen cabinet-makers. Other combinations of the like kind, among bakers, ſhoemakers, barbers, tailors, &c. are daily threatened; ſo that the evil is become very alarming; owing, it is ſaid, to the dearneſs of all ſorts of proviſions.

The following letter was ſent to the Rt Hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood; and, by an advertiſement in the gazette of Nov. 17. his Majeſty's pardon is promiſed to any one of the perſons concerned (except the perſon who actually wrote the ſame) who ſhall diſcover his or her accomplices, ſo as they may be apprehended and convicted thereof; and Sir Francis Daſhwood promiſes 100l. reward to the perſon making ſuch diſcovery.

Sir

Frans Daſhwod I have taken this hoper tunet to a C ient You That if Yo do go hon as Yo. do You sartenly lose Your Life and that Black that Lord Northampton and some more that I have not mentioned for when that You go to dine You go hout hand neare leaves won farthing nor wont let Your Sarvants tak One farthen for if You dont leave of You sarten shall have a Doze of Leden Pills and tha hare vere hard to digest for if Sarvants has but Nine Powns tha cannot Ceep a Wife and Famele For You must bild Work Howses and Cep Them but You will not live to se Them bilt for I wod have Yout be all wase pepard for Deth for You do se that theare is nothing but robin upon the Hi Way and that is o caisend by no thing Else but by starven the Poore Sarvants and so You must concider a bout This a fare for Dam You You shall suffer and hall such Blacks and more fech Blacks as Yo. er selfe and so I ham Youer and be damd.

Murders, robberies, houſe-breaking, and threatening letters, were ſcarce ever more frequent than about this time. Mrs Woolley, at ten o'clock at night, of Sunday Nov. 29. was robbed in the very heart of the city, as ſhe was returning home from viſiting a neighbour within a few doors of her own houſe. On the 1ſt of December a gentleman was found weltering in his blood on the Bow road, ſuppoſed to have been robbed, and murdered for making reſiſtance. Several houſes have been broken open in the night, in the villages about London: and letters of very extraordinary ſtyle, have been ſent to Mrs Martha Roberts, of Waltham Abbey, threatening to have her blood, and fire her eſtates, if ſhe did not lay 500 l. in a certain place, and marry her daughter to any young man in Waltham ſhe liked beſt.

This practice of ſending threatening letters ſeems to have reached Liſbon, where a gentleman belonging to the Engliſh factory lately received one, requiring 70 moidores to be brought to a certain place out of town; but the gentleman applying for a guard, an officer and four men went to the place appointed, and there met with Fidol Goti, a young nobleman, accompanied by a prieſt, both of whom they apprehended, and carried to priſon.

John Perrot, a trader in London, and a bankrupt, was hanged in Smithfield, on the 11th of November, for fraudulently concealing his effects.

The Duke of Norfolk's fine ſeat at Worksop manor in Nottinghamſhire was burnt, on the 20th of October. The fire was firſt diſcovered in a cloſet near the library, that had been newly waſhed, burning with violence; and notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance of ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen, and moſt of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguiſhed. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of limeſtone. The chapel, with ſome part of the eaſt wing, is all that now remains of this late venerable ſeat. The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, are entirely conſumed; and of the furniture, (eſpecially a rich bed of needle-work, of which the hangings only were ſaved), perhaps not to be equalled for magnificence in any houſe in England, very little eſcaped this dreadful conflagration. The damage is computed at 100,000l. One man loſt his life

life in the rubbiſh, and another was much burnt. On receiving the account of this melancholy accident, the Duke ſaid, "God's will be done," and the Ducheſs, "How many, beſides us, are ſufferers by the like calamity!" Great as this loſs is to the family, it will be followed by a ſtill greater to the country, as upwards of 12,000 l. have of late been paid yearly in wages to workmen employed about the houſe.

On the 9th of November was finiſhed the ſheathing of the Alarm frigate, of 32 guns. It is of copper, the firſt trial ever made of this kind of ſheathing: it is very neat, not heavy, nor very expenſive. She is deſigned for the Weſt Indies.

IRELAND.

A particular account of John Macnaughton, Eſq; of Benvardon, who was executed in Ireland, on Tueſday, Dec. 15. 1761, for the murder of Miſs Mary Anne Knox.

JOhn Macnaughton was deſcended from a family of great merit, which is ſuppoſed to have been originally Scotch, and to have gone to Ireland with K. William.

His father lived at Benvardon, near the N. E. extremity of Ireland, and died when he was about ſix years old, leaving him intitled to a paternal eſtate worth about 500 l. a-year.

He was, at a proper age, ſent to a grammar-ſchool, and afterwards ſent to the univerſity of Dublin. He was obſerved, when a boy, to have the ſtrongeſt propenſity to gaming; and was at ſchool always deſpiſed as a coward.

While he was at college he became of age, and took poſſeſſion of his eſtate. He had a good figure, an elegant addreſs, and was not deficient in underſtanding; and being taken notice of by Lord Mazarine, was by him introduced into the firſt company in the kingdom. Macnaughton naturally ſelected ſuch as were moſt fond of play, and was almoſt conſtantly at ſome party, where the ſums played for, though perhaps trifling to the reſt of the company, were important to him. While he was in this ſituation, however, he is ſuppoſed to have won a conſiderable ſum of money; but after about two years, during which time he took his bachelor's degree, he frequented all public places both in England and Ireland, where many perſons are always to be found who make gaming their trade. Among theſe he loſt much more than he had won at Dublin, and in a few years his debts were ſuppoſed to be equal to the value of his eſtate.

His connection with Lord Mazarine enabled him to retrieve his affairs, by marrying the ſiſter of his Lordſhip's wife; whoſe friends, as the condition of his marriage, required him to take a ſolemn oath that he would play no more; to which he conſented. But he found means to perſuade his wife to abſolve him from this oath, after he had kept it about two years; and he then returned to the gaming-table with more eagerneſs than ever, and with worſe fortune.

Many ſuits were commenced againſt him for debt; and he was one night followed, as he was going home very late in a chair, by ſome officers, who had a writ againſt him. When the chair ſtopped at his houſe, they endeavoured to arreſt him: but he reſiſted; and the tumult happening juſt under the window of Mrs Macnaughton's chamber, who had lain-in about a fortnight, ſo frighted her that it occaſioned her death.

Macnaughton, who made a very tender and affectionate huſband to this lady, was at firſt inconſolable for her loſs; but at length he returned to the gay world, and ſpent his whole time in ſcenes of diſſipation and in play. He was very ſoon reduced a ſecond time to a ſtate of great exigence and diſtreſs. But Lord Mazarine procured for him the place of collector of the King's duty in the port of Coleraine. This was worth about 200 l. *per ann.*; and, added to what yet remained of his eſtate, would have been a genteel competency. But he ſtill continued to play, and loſt more than 800 l. of the King's money. This brought on the loſs of his place, and his eſtate was ſequeſtered to make good the deficiency in his accounts.

In this ſituation, Mr Andrew Knox of Prehen, member of parliament for Donegal, who had known him from a child, invited him to his houſe, to continue there as one of the family, till his affairs could be brought into a better ſtate. Mr Knox's family then conſiſted of himſelf, his wife, one ſon about eighteen years old, and one daughter about fifteen.

Macnaughton accepted the invitation; and immediately began to think of retrieving his affairs, by marrying the young lady, who was intitled to a fortune of 5000 l. by her mother's marriage-ſettlement, and who, upon the death of her brother,

brother, without iſſue, would inherit about 1500 l. a-year.

In purſuance of this ſcheme, he was very diligent to recommend himſelf to her by a particular attention, and a tender aſſiduity. When he perceived he had ſucceeded ſo far as to produce a partiality in his favour, he ventured ſecretly to mention his ſuit. He found the lady well inclined; but he alſo diſcovered, that ſhe would do nothing without her father's conſent.

Upon this, he made his propoſal to Mr Knox: which Mr Knox abſolutely rejected, as Macnaughton made no doubt but he would. He did not, however, attempt to move Mr Knox by expoſtulation or intreaty; he only requeſted that he would not mention what had paſſed to any body, not even to thoſe of his family, ſaying, that he knew what he had done was improper, and that he hoped Mr Knox would ſpare him the mortification which he muſt ſuffer, if his folly ſhould be expoſed. This Mr Knox readily promiſed; and Macnaughton, on his part, gave him the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that he would think of it no more.

But the very next thing he did was to tell Miſs Knox, as a ſecret, that her father had conſented to their marriage. "But," ſays he, "he has inſiſted that no mention ſhould be made of it to any one, not even to you, for a year, as well upon account of your youth, as the preſent unſettled ſtate of my affairs. I could not, however, deny myſelf the pleaſure of telling you: and I hope you will not betray me; for if you ſhould, it may ſo anger your father that he may retract his conſent."

The young lady fell into this ſnare, and was at once induced to admit Macnaughton's addreſſes, and to conceal them from her father; ſuppoſing ſhe was only ſecretly fulfilling his intentions, with which he would make her acquainted at the proper time.

In this ſituation, Macnaughton gained ground every day; and at length prevailed upon the young lady, as a ſolemn token of her own conſent, and an engagement not to marry another, to read over the marriage-ceremony with him, in the preſence of a young gentleman about ſeventeen years old, whoſe name was *Hamilton*, kiſſing the book interchangeably with him, as a ſeal to every promiſe. But ſhe conſtantly added, "provided my father ſhall conſent."

In a very ſhort time after, he endeavoured to perſuade her, that this contract was a real marriage, and gave him a right to her perſon, notwithſtanding the condition: and he therefore urged her, by the moſt preſſing intreaty, as well as by every argument he could think of, to complete the marriage; knowing, that if this could be brought about, Mr Knox would find himſelf in ſuch a ſituation as would render his conſent to the marriage the leaſt of two evils.

It happened, that the virtue and filial duty of the young lady rendered this attempt unſucceſsful; and Macnaughton therefore determined to take the firſt opportunity of trying what he could do, by adding to his perſuaſions ſuch a degree of force as would not too much alarm her. Soon after he had taken this reſolution, Miſs Knox went a journey of about ſeventy miles to viſit Mr Wray of Ards; and in the way was to ſleep at Mr Macauſland's at Strabane. Macnaughton, who was intimate in Mr Macauſland's family, attended Miſs Knox in this journey, and in the night made an attempt to get into her chamber; but was diſappointed, by Mrs Macauſland's having placed her in her own dreſſing-room.

As he was detected in this attempt, he had great reaſon to ſuppoſe it would not be long a ſecret to Mr Knox: no time was therefore to be loſt; and the next morning, having led her into a part of the garden proper for his purpoſe, he made an attempt upon her perſon; which ſhe repreſſed with the utmoſt reſentment, and never forgave.

She returned immediately into the houſe, and ſoon after ſet off for Mr Wray's at Ards. Macnaughton followed her into the country, but not to the houſe; and Miſs Knox was ſo affected by his behaviour, that Miſs Wray, who had been long her intimate friend, took notice of her being leſs lively and chearful than uſual, and preſſed her ſo warmly to diſcover the cauſe, that ſhe at length diſcloſed her connection with Macnaughton, with all its circumſtances.

Miſs Wray being juſtly alarmed at the ſituation of her friend, communicated the whole ſtory to her father; and Mr Wray, the next day, ſent Miſs Knox back again to Prehen, with his reaſons, in general terms, for ſo doing.

Macnaughton, who was ſtill lurking about the country, as ſoon as he heard that Miſs Knox was returned to Prehen, knew

that

that her father muſt be acquainted with his meaſures; and therefore, having no more hope of acceſs to the lady in the confidence of friendſhip, he determined to claim her by law, in virtue of the ſuppoſed contract between them, and to ſet her friends at defiance.

With this view, he repaired immediately to Mr James Knox at Sligo, uncle to the young lady, and made him acquainted with his pretenſions. Mr James Knox ſet out, as ſoon as he had heard Macnaughton's ſtory, for Prehen, to break the matter to his brother. But he found that his brother had already learnt the whole from his daughter. It was, however, agreed, that Miſs Knox ſhould not continue at Prehen; but, for greater ſecurity, return with her uncle to Sligo.

Macnaughton ſoon heard of this, and followed her to Sligo, with his uncle, Alderman Macmanus, of Londonderry. He came to Sligo in the forenoon of a day on which there was to be a public aſſembly, where he hoped the young lady would be. But her friends, hearing of his arrival, kept her at home.

Here perhaps he would notwithſtanding have continued, hoping for ſome more favourable opportunity, if he had not challenged, and fought a duel with John Macgill, Eſq; a friend of Mr Knox and his family, who had in the public room declared him a ſcoundrel.

This duel he conducted in a manner very little to his credit, even upon the prinples of thoſe who think there is credit to be got by fighting a duel. For, knowing that Mr Macgill was to ſpend the evening with a friend, and was uſed to drink freely, he ſat up at his inn, where Macgill alſo was to ſleep, watching till he ſhould come in, that he might fight him before he ſlept. Having waited till four o'clock in the morning, drinking only one bottle of claret between him and two others, Macgill came in; and appeared to have been drinking freely, as was expected. He immediately challenged; and going out into the inn-yard with Macnaughton, each being armed with a brace of piſtols; Macgill, at the ſecond diſcharge, had the good fortune to wound Macnaughton in the leg, which the ball paſſed clean through, a little below the calf.

Being now diſabled for a time, he was carried back in a litter to Londonderry, with great parade; which ſhewed he valued himſelf not a little on what had happened.

In the mean time, Mr Knox commenced a ſuit againſt him in the eccleſiaſtical court of Londonderry, in order firſt to prove the contract, and then ſet it totally aſide, by virtue of a late ſtatute, which rendered ſuch contracts *ipſo facto* void, if either of the parties were under age. But Macnaughton eluded his deſign, by keeping Mr Hamilton, the only witneſs that could prove the contract, out of the way. From the court of Londonderry it was removed to the prerogative-court of Armagh; where Mr Hamilton was compelled to give his evidence. The contract was ſet aſide, and 500 l. was awarded to Mr Knox.

A writ being ſued out againſt Macnaughton to recover theſe damages, and ſeveral other actions for debt being alſo commenced againſt him, he found it neceſſary to come to England; where he had recourſe to many mean expedients to raiſe money for his neceſſary expences. He kept, however, a correſpondence with ſome friends in Ireland, who gave him notice, from time to time, of whatever happened relating to Mr Knox and his family.

In Auguſt laſt he received from ſome of theſe correſpondents an account, that Miſs Knox, with her mother, and Miſs Angel Knox her aunt, were gone, or going to drink the waters at Swaddling Bars. He immediately ſet out from London for that place, by the way of Scotland; and he arrived there in about ten days, though it cannot be leſs than 600 miles.

When he came within a little way of Inniſkilling, he quitted his horſes and guides, and he entered the town on foot, diſguiſed like a ſailor, in a ſhort white wig, a checked ſhirt, and a kind of loofe watch-coat tied round his middle with a rope.

He took up his lodgings at a mean obſcure houſe, ſuitable to his appearance; and the next morning hired a poor fellow who gets his living by running of errands, and is called *Bucky*, to go with him on foot, as a guide, to Swaddling Bars.

When he came thither, he hired a lodging in a little hut, called in Ireland a *cabin*, in the ſkirts of a wood, bordering on the public walks to the wells. In this wood he uſed to lurk all day, watching for an opportunity to ſee Miſs Knox: and, he ſays, he did ſee her ſeveral times, and was once very near her above ten minutes, when ſhe was at a conſiderable diſtance from her company; but fearing he might too much ſurpriſe her, he would not ap-

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pear before her. What he intended in this place, where it does not appear that he had either horſe, carriage, or accomplice, or what he would have done if he had not been diſcovered, cannot be known; but it happened, that when he left the cabin, on the fourth day in the morning, he left a ſhirt in the room where he ſlept, with a conſiderable quantity of powder and ſhot tied up in the ſleeve of it. This being found by the poor woman who kept the cabin, ſhe ſuſpected Macnaughton to be a robber, and immediately communicated her ſuſpicions to the Biſhop of Kilmore, who was then at the wells, and who offered a reward for taking him.

Macnaughton, to prevent his being ſeized as a robber, went and diſcovered himſelf to the Biſhop, to the great ſurpriſe of his Lordſhip, and to the terror of Mrs Knox and the ladies.

As there was no warrant in the hands of any perſon here, by which Macnaughton could be lawfully ſeized and detained, the ladies were immediately placed under the protection of Lord Mountflorence, who was then at his ſeat called *Florence Court*, not far from the wells.

Thither Macnaughton followed them, and in vain ſolicited his Lordſhip for an interview with the lady, on any terms, or in any company. He had, however, a long conference with her aunt; which conſiſted wholly of reproaches on her part, and arguments to ſupport his pretenſions to the young lady on his.

When he went from Florence Court, he declared he would immediately return to England: but, on the contrary, he returned to Inniſkilling, and reſumed his diſguiſe, under which he ſkulked about the country near two months; but made himſelf known to many of his partiſans, whom he employed to get intelligence of the lady, declaring that he would have her, and vowing the moſt bloody revenge againſt all who ſhould oppoſe him.

Near the end of October, as he knew that Mr Knox would be obliged ſoon to ſet out for Dublin, to attend the buſineſs of parliament, he repaired, dreſſed as a ſportſman, to the neighbourhood of Prehen, and took upon him the name of *Smith*. He was on horſeback; and had with him his groom, George Macdougal; his plough-driver, James Maccarol; and one Dunlap, a poor ſimple fellow, his tenant, all mounted. Seven or eight others ſet out with him, but all had gradually dropped off, by the way, except theſe three.

Thus equipped and attended, he went to Mr Irwin's, a gentleman in the hearth-money collection, to whom all gentlemen who came into thoſe parts to kill game were welcome, whether he was acquainted with them or not.

While he was here, he received information that Mr Knox would ſet out for Dublin on the 10th of November; and that, fearing ſomething might be attempted againſt his daughter in his abſence, he would take her and the reſt of his family with him.

Macnaughton then reconnoitred the country on each ſide the road, from Prehen to Dublin, for a conſiderable diſtance, to diſcover where he might moſt conveniently intercept his prey; and at laſt pitched upon a ſpot on the lands of Cloughhean, where many avenues met, by any of which he might eſcape; and where there was on one ſide the road a dunghill, and on the other an oak bank, and a little cabin belonging to one Keys, behind either of which, he or his accomplices might lie concealed.

To this cabin he repaired, with his aſſociates, on horſeback, on the 10th of November before day-light, bringing a ſack with a great number of fire-arms, and a long leathern belt, which he ſaid was to faſten the young lady on horſeback behind him or one of his people, if ſhe would not go with him willingly.

Their arms being all ready, and their horſes held for them in a little wood very near the ſpot, they took their ſtations, and waited for the carriage they were to attack. About eleven o'clock they ſaw Mr James Knox, brother to Mr Andrew Knox, who had been on a viſit to Prehen, and was going to Dublin with his brother, in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, with a ſervant on horſeback behind him, both unarmed. Theſe they ſuffered to paſs; and in about half an hour they ſaw young Mr Knox on horſeback, with a ſervant alſo on horſeback behind him, both alſo unarmed; and at about twenty yards diſtant a coach, in which was Mr Knox, Mrs Knox, Miſs Knox, and a woman ſervant; and cloſe behind the coach two ſervants, Macculloch, and James Love, both armed; Macculloch with a blunderbuſs and piſtols, and Love with piſtols and a fuzee. Mr Knox was alſo himſelf armed with a brace of piſtols in the coach.

Having ſuffered young Mr Knox and his ſervant to paſs on, they ruſhed out upon the coach juſt as it came up to the

cabin; and Macnaughton, with his piece levelled, ordered the coachman to ſtop; which he did. Macnaughton's groom then made up to the coachman, and levelling his piece, ſwore he would ſhoot him if he offered to put his horſes on. When the coach was thus ſtopped and detained, Macnaughton went round the horſes heads to the coach-door, in order to ſecure the lady; but Macculloch riding up to him, and preſenting his blunderbuſs, Macnaughton fired at him, and wounded him in the head: the fellow, however, snapped his piece, but it miſſed fire; and Macnaughton diſcharging another piſtol at him, wounded him in the knee and groin, and totally diſabled him. In the mean time, Mr Knox fired out of the coach-window at Macnaughton; but the cock of the piſtol ſtriking off, that miſſed fire alſo. Macnaughton then advancing on the fore-part of the dunghill towards the ſide of the coach where Miſs Knox ſat, fired into it, and lodged five bullets in her ſide: he then came round to the other ſide of the coach; but in his way received ſeveral ſhot in his ſhoulders from the gun of James Love: he received, however, another piſtol from a perſon who kept charging his arms in the cabin, which he diſcharged at the coach; and he and one of his accomplices diſcharged each of them another ſhot, directed at the coach-window, with a deſign, as is ſuppoſed, to kill every creature in the carriage, though it fortunately happened that no ſhot took place.

He then walked away with great ſeeming compoſure towards the wood, where their horſes were held for them: and as ſoon as they were gone, young Mr Knox, who, with his ſervant, being unarmed, had been kept at bay by the fellow who overawed the coachman, rode to Strabane, about three miles diſtance, to procure the aſſiſtance of ſome of Sir James Caldwell's light horſe, to purſue the aſſaſſins; at the ſame time a ſervant was diſpatched for a ſurgeon.

The young lady was taken out of the coach, and carried into Key's cabin, where ſhe was laid on ſuch a bed as the place afforded, drowned in her blood, and praying to be delivered from the intolerable pain of her wounds by death.

In a ſhort time, Dr Law arrived from Strabane; and having examined the wounds, found three in the left ſide, any of which would have been mortal, beſides two others. She was then removed, upon a bier, to a decent farm-houſe not far diſtant; where, after languiſhing about four hours, ſhe died in great agonies.

The light horſe, though they were three miles diſtant, and had to beat to arms, arrived in little more than half an hour in two parties, one commanded by Serjeant Macjunkin, and the other by Serjeant Caldwell. They ſet off different ways upon the purſuit, leaving behind them only Corporal Caldwell, brother to the ſerjeant, and one Reid, a private man.

Macnaughton had not taken the route to which either of the two parties were directed by the country; but having mounted his horſe, and ſeparated himſelf from his aſſociates, he rode back towards Mr Irwin's; and having paſſed the houſe, proceeded about a mile farther, and there diſmounted, took the bridle and ſaddle from his horſe, and threw them into a ditch; then turning the beaſt looſe into a field, he went on foot a little farther, and concealed himſelf in a hay-loft belonging to one Winſlow, hoping to lie hidden there till night, and get off to ſome place of greater ſecurity.

But Corporal Caldwell and Reid, having obtained intelligence where he was concealed, boldly entered the hay-loft, though they knew Macnaughton was armed with piſtols, and the place was ſo dark they could ſee nothing that was in it. As ſoon as Macnaughton ſaw them, he fired at them, without ſpeaking a word. Happily he miſſed them both; and they returned his fire, aiming only by the report of his piſtol. At the ſame time he fired another piſtol; but it appeared that he had diſcharged that at his own head; for the fire had marked his ear; though the ball, having dropped out, he received no other damage. The light horſemen then drew their ſwords, and preſſing forward, he ſeeing them reſolute, ſurrendered without farther reſiſtance.

They tied him upon a kind of ſledge, a carriage without wheels, which in that country, is called a *car*; and, at his requeſt, procured him a meal-ſack to hide him from the croud through which he was to paſs; and having wrapped it about his head and face, he lay down on the ſledge, and was conveyed to Lifford gaol: where, at Mr Knox's requeſt, he was guarded by a party of the light horſe that had taken him.

Notwithſtanding the atrociouſneſs of his crime, he was treated with great le-

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nity: but he was wholly deſtitute both of money and of friends, no human creature coming to viſit him, but his brother, who came but once before his ſentence, and once afterwards, and who did not ſtay more than ten minutes; leaving the firſt time no money, and the laſt three guineas with the miniſter of the pariſh, to bury him and Dunlap.

He bore his confinement, however, with a calm and ſteady fortitude, worthy of a better cauſe: yet he ſtill vowed vengeance againſt the Knoxes, not only in this world, but, if it was permitted him, in the world to come. He expreſſed neither ſorrow nor remorſe for having killed the lady; which is equally ſtrange, whether he intended the murder or not; and he gave great attention to the cure of his wounds, though he could ſurvive them only to ſuffer a public and ignominious death.

The trial, which was to have come on on Monday Dec. 7. was, at his requeſt, put off till the Friday following. He was then brought into court upon a bed, dreſſed in a white flannel waiſtcoat with black buttons, a party-coloured woollen night-cap, a crape about his ſhoulders, and a beard that had been growing from the time of his firſt impriſonment.

He appeared perfectly compoſed, and ſpoke much, in ſuch a ſtrain of natural eloquence as drew tears from the eyes of many who abhorred his crime, and had tenderly regretted the young lady whom he had deſtroyed. He declared, he had no intention to kill any body, much leſs Miſs Knox, whom he loved, he ſaid, as well as man ever loved a woman; but that, feeling himſelf wounded, he no longer knew what he did, declaring he did not fire at the coach before Love had lodged the ſhot in his ſhoulder. This declaration, however, very ill agrees with his frequent and bloody menaces againſt Mr Knox and his family, before the fact, ſome of which were uttered in terms of the greateſt rancour. He would, he ſaid, cauſe a ſcene of blood in that family, which ſhould make the ears of the child yet unborn to tingle; and though he had begun with a comedy, he would end with a bloody tragedy.

He was very importunate to have the life of Dunlap (who was tried with him) ſpared; alledging, that he was a harmleſs fellow, his own tenant, and that what he had done was wholly under his influence, and by his direction.

Macnaughton was ſo much pitied by the common people, who knew nothing of the perfidy and ingratitude by which he had brought about his pretended connection with the daughter of his friend, and who conſidered him only as having made a bold, though unfortunate attempt, to get poſſeſſion of a wife whom he tenderly loved, and who was wrongfully and forcibly detained from him, that no perſon could be procured, by perſuaſion or money, to build a gallows for his execution; and he muſt have been executed upon a tree, if an uncle of the young lady, and a party of gentlemen, had not themſelves made a gallows, and ſet it up. Neither could a ſmith be found to take off his fetters, when he was brought down from his room in the priſon to be led to execution: and if one of thoſe who had refuſed had not been compelled by the light-horſemen to do it, he muſt, contrary to the law, have been executed with his fetters on.

He had been attended, at his own deſire, by the clergyman of Strabane, and had received the ſacrament. He went on foot to the gallows, between two men; and told the ſheriff he ſhould make no ſpeech, though he underſtood one was expected from him; and deſired him to acquaint the multitude, in his name, that he never intended to make any. He then inquired, whether his head was to be ſtuck up on the priſon; and being told, it was not, he expreſſed great ſatisfaction. Having aſcended about half way up the ladder, he faſtened the rope about his neck himſelf; and then aſcending quite to the top, he threw himſelf off with great force, hoping the ſudden jerk would break his neck, and kill him in an inſtant: but it happened that the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. When he was lifted up, and had recovered himſelf enough to know what had happened, he ſeemed not at all diſconcerted, but aſcended the ladder with great compoſure; and the halter being taken from Dunlap's neck, and made uſe of inſtead of that which had been broken, he ſuffered himſelf to be turned off, by the executioner, in the uſual manner.

About ten minutes afterwards, the broken halter being mended, Dunlap was executed in that; and the bodies having hung till they were dead, the heads were cut off, and then both heads and bodies were buried in one grave, behind the church of Strabane.

SCOTLAND.

The cases of the two criminals ordered to Edinburgh by the last circuit-courts [554.], were heard by counsel in the high court of justiciary on the 23d of November; and on the 27th judgment was given; by which William Ripley, a soldier, guilty of a rape, committed on the body of a very young girl, was to be hanged at Edinburgh on the 13th of January next; and Mary Burgess, guilty of child-murder, was to be carried back to Perth, and hanged there on the 15th of January. Till her execution she was to be fed on bread and water, and her body was to be given to the surgeons. —— Both have been executed accordingly.

On the 18th of November, John Wright, sentenced by the sheriff for housebreaking, theft, &c. was executed at Glasgow.

Letter from M. de Vaudreuil, to the Duke de Choiseul, dated Oct. 30. 1761.

MY LORD,

I WAS astonished to see by the *Historical memorial of the negotiations between France and England*, what I am charged with by the English with regard to the limits of Canada [572.]. As it is entirely false and groundless, I shall give your Grace a true account of what passed between Mr Amherst and me on that head.

When I capitulated, I traced out no limits whatever; and in all the messages that passed between the English general and me, I made use of the word *Canada* only. Eight or ten days after the surrender of the country, he sent an officer to me for maps, to inform him of the extent of the country. I returned for answer, that I had none, my maps having been taken away with my baggage at Quebeck, in breach of the capitulation of that place; and the officer then shewing me a map, which he had in his hand, I told him the limits marked in it were not just; and verbally mentioned others, extending Louisiana on one side to the carrying-place of the Miamis, which is the height of the lands whose rivers run into the Oua-Iache, and on the other to the head of the rivers of the Illinois.

What I have the honour to tell you, my Lord, is strictly true. I am not afraid that the English can produce any proof of the contrary; for nothing passed in writing on this head, nor was any line drawn on any map. I take the first opportunity to acquaint you with this, to prevent any further imposition. —— I am, &c.

Preliminary articles relating to the rupture between G. Britain and Spain. [665.]

An order to the governors of his sea-ports, signed by the King of Spain, Dec. 10. 1761.

THE King hath reason to believe, that the King of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cause hostilities to be commenced, against his Majesty's subjects: on this supposition, and until we are informed what conduct the English will observe in their rupture with Spain, which their injustice has occasioned, it is his Majesty's will, that the ships of that nation that shall be found in any of the ports of his dominions, shall be detained; declaring at the same time, that this is only done to keep them as a deposit, and which is to be effected with the precautions that the concerned shall think proper to take for the preservation of the ships and cargoes, till his Majesty finds that the King of England begins the war agreeable to the regulations established among civilized nations, when they will be set at liberty. To put in execution these his Majesty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is necessary that your Excellency make seizure of all the English ships, either men of war or merchantmen, that shall be found in the ports of your jurisdiction, taking off their rudders, and securing their papers, to prevent their putting out to sea. Care is to be taken, that no ill treatment be offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes; but that the necessary measures be taken, to the satisfaction of their respective owners, for their preservation.

It is likewise his Majesty's pleasure, that an imbargo shall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till further orders) on all ships or vessels of any nation whatsoever, beginning with the Spanish ships, in order to hinder any intelligence from being given to the enemy, of this rupture, and to provide against the danger that, by such information, the Spanish men of war or merchantmen now at sea, would run of being seized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obstruction or hindrance shall be put to the departure from this port of any vessel that Don Juan de Arriaga, or the ministers of the marine department, shall think proper to send out. The King trusts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

45

An article dated, Dec. 15. inſerted in the Madrid gazette, publiſhed by authority.

The King being diſpleaſed theſe ſeveral years paſt with the proceedings of the Engliſh miniſtry, who diſregard the right of another whenever it claſhes with their ambitious views, could not ſee, without concern and uneaſineſs, that the court of London had rejected the ſo exceſſively advantageous propoſals which France was pleaſed to ſtoop to; and apprehends that that enterpriſing power manifeſtly intends, after completing the conqueſt of the few poſſeſſions the French ſtill have in America, to attack even thoſe of Spain, to the end that ſhe may be ſole miſtreſs of thoſe countries, and of navigation and commerce. In ſuch circumſtances, my Lord Briſtol, ambaſſador to the King from the court of London, has carried aſſurance and boldneſs ſo far, as to aſk the King, Whether his Majeſty intended to unite with France againſt England? daring to call upon his Majeſty to anſwer categorically; in failure of which he would take the anſwer for an aggreſſion and declaration of war, and withdraw himſelf. His Majeſty ſent him word, that he was to retire when and how he pleaſed; that he himſelf conſidered as an aggreſſion, declaration of war, and rupture, this inconſiderate demand, dictated by the ſpirit of haughtineſs and diſcord. At the ſame time his Majeſty ſent orders to the Count de Fuentes, his ambaſſador in England, to come away, and all his ſubjects to break off every kind of correſpondence with thoſe of G. Britain. And ſince it has pleaſed the Almighty to permit England to provoke the King's reſentment by ſuch a multiplicity of exceſſes, his Majeſty, in order to pull down the pride and preſumption of that haughty nation, has reſolved to join his forces to thoſe of the other powers already engaged in ſo juſt and lawful a cauſe.

The King has created Knights of the order of the Golden Fleece, the Duke de Choiſeul, miniſter of ſtate to the Moſt Chriſtian King for the departments of the land and ſea forces; and the Count de Fuentes, who was his ambaſſador-extraordinary in England; the firſt, becauſe he is the inſtrument which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleaſed to make uſe of, for maintaining and ſtrengthening the union between the two monarchies; and the ſecond, in order to give him a public teſtimony of his ſatisfaction, with regard to the firmneſs, zeal, and decency, with which he maintained the dignity of his crown, when unjuſtly provoked to war by that of England.

Explanation of a term uſed in the late treaty between France and Spain, art. 23. [661.]

Droit d'Aubaine is a term of French law, in which *aubaine* is uſed to ſignify a ſtranger or foreigner. Before this treaty, the nations conſidered in France as properly *aubaines*, were the Germans, the Engliſh, the Italians, and the Spaniards. *Droit d'Aubaine* is a right by which the French King ſucceeds to the eſtates and effects acquired in France by unnaturalized foreigners. The Swiſs, the Portugueſe, and the Scots, are not ſubject in France to the law of *Aubaine*. By the 12th article of the treaty of commerce between England and France, in 1713, all Britiſh ſubjects were excepted from this law.

A remonſtrance againſt the erecting of public gardens at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. 1761. On Monday laſt a committee of the miniſters of this city waited on the Governor, and preſented the following addreſs and remonſtrance, in behalf of themſelves and the ſubſcribers.

To the Hon. James Hamilton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the province of Penſylvania, and the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware.

The humble addreſs and remonſtrance of the Proteſtant Miniſters of the ſeveral denominations [Church of England, Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and German Lutherans] in the city of Philadelphia, together with the Church-wardens, Veſtrymen, Elders, and Repreſentatives of their reſpective congregations.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

AS you are the ſupreme magiſtrate of this province, intruſted not only with the execution of the laws now in being, but impowered alſo (where they are deficient) to propoſe as well as aſſent to new ones; permit us, in the preſent deep affliction of our hearts, to unburthen them to your Honour (as we truſt) in the ſpirit of goſpel-meekneſs, and with a fervent deſire for the maintenance of true religion and Chriſtian morality in this place of our reſidence.

It hath been with the greateſt concern, for ſome years paſt, that we have obſerv-

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ved, among our fellow-citizens, an immoderate and growing fondneſs for pleaſure, luxury, gaming, diſſipation, and their concomitant vices. The impropriety, as well as ingratitude of ſuch a conduct, is too remarkable to be paſſed over. 'Tis but a few years ſince our frontiers were ſwimming in blood, and this province groaning almoſt under every calamity that could befal a people. We then thought it our duty to humble ourſelves before the Lord, in ſackcloth and aſhes. Days of faſting and mourning were appointed; and, from our ſolemn and crouded attendance upon theſe days, it was truſted that ſuitable impreſſions of religion, ſeriouſneſs, and decorum, had been generally made among us. But, alas! theſe impreſſions (if they ever were real) ſeem, in too many inſtances, to have vaniſhed with the danger that created them.

Laſt winter we heard of high ſcenes of public gaming, added to, and mixed with, the uſual diverſions of the ſeaſon. And yet, not content with theſe, our projecters of pleaſure, our leaders in modes and faſhions, as if they were afraid to leave themſelves, or their followers, one moment for buſineſs, or ſober converſation, or ſerious reflection upon what they were ſent for into this world, have ſet on foot a ſcheme for filling up the ſummer-ſeaſon alſo with the like ſcenes of diſſipation, idleneſs, and exceſs. The ſcheme we mean (as far as is yet avowed by them) is a large ſubſcription-lottery, for erecting public gardens, with baths or bagnios, among us. How deſtructive ſuch places of public rendezvous are to the morals of a people, what they uſually terminate in, and how ill ſuited they are to the circumſtances of this young city, and the former character of its inhabitants, we need not mention to your Honour.

The people of Philadelphia have been remarkable for their ſobriety, their frugality, their induſtry, and ſerious turn of mind. The divine religion of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour ſeemed to have ſome hold of their conſciences. People at a diſtance, who had children to breed up to merchandize, to law, phyſic, or the mechanic profeſſions, gave a due preference to this place above others: and by ſuch means as theſe, we are become a great and flouriſhing people.

But, alas! things are now like to be fatally reverſed; and of all the ſchemes that could poſſibly have been deviſed to corrupt the morals of our citizens, and hurt us as a trading people, to make good and ſober perſons of other places ſhun us, and to induce the profane and diſſolute to come and ſettle among us, the preſent ſcheme ſeems the moſt effectual.

Were there nothing more in view than what is pretended, it might be effected with near as few hundred pounds as there are thouſands propoſed. Were a hot and cold bath neceſſary for the health of the inhabitants of this city, they might, at a ſmall expence, be added to the hoſpital, put under the ſober government of that place, and kept ſeparate from thoſe uſed by the patients; and as to a public place of walking, the State houſe Green, or Garden, by a law of the province, is already ſet apart for that uſe — But much more than this lurks under this ſcheme, and will certainly attend its accompliſhment. We well know, that gaming-tables, a houſe of entertainment, places of drinking, and the like, make a part of public gardens; and from many circumſtances, attending the projection, and carrying on of this ſcheme, (which we forbear to mention), we have no reaſon to think that leſs is intended by it.

We do therefore, in the moſt ſolemn and earneſt manner, remonſtrate and bear our public teſtimony againſt it to your Honour: moſt humbly requeſting and beſeeching you, by your known regard to whatever is decent in public life; by your regard to the morals of the preſent and future generations, and to the ſucceſs of the goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, on which their chief happineſs muſt depend; to diſcountenance and diſcourage the ſaid ſcheme, by every means in your power. In that caſe, we doubt not the oppoſition that will be ſhewn to it, by grave and good men of every degree, under your Honour's protection and countenance, will effectually cruſh it. But ſhould we be deceived in this, there are ſtill other means in your Honour's power, as a branch of the legiſlature, on which we partly ground the propriety of this addreſs, as the only thing we could do during the receſs of the other branch. We are, may it pleaſe your Honour, with the uſual regard and eſteem, your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervants.

To which his Honour was pleaſed to make the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am glad you expreſs ſo much religion, and ſo much concern for the morals of the people,

people, are very becoming your functions and characters; and therefore cannot but be acceptable to me.

I agree with you in opinion, that multiplying the ſcenes of public diverſion in ſo young a city as ours, may be attended with many of the miſchiefs and inconveniencies ſet forth in your remonſtrance; for which reaſon, as well as becauſe the means propoſed for carrying the projected ſcheme into execution are contrary to law, you may be aſſured it will receive all the diſcountenance I am able to give it.

Philadelphia, the capital of Penſylvania, is ſituated in 40. 30. N. latitude, being one of the fineſt plans of a town that is now exiſting, and is more regular than Lima. It is an oblong of two miles, extending from the river Delawar to the river Schuylkill, the eaſt end fronting the river Delawar, and the weſt the river Schuylkill, each front being a mile in length. Every owner of one thouſand acres has his houſe in one of the two fronts, facing the rivers, or in the high ſtreet, running from the middle of one front to the middle of the other; and every owner of five thouſand acres, has an acre of ground in the front of his houſe, and the reſt half an acre, for gardens and court-yards. In the centre of the town is a ſquare of ten acres, ſurrounded by the town-houſe, and other public buildings; and each quarter of the city is a ſquare of eight acres. The high ſtreet, which runs the whole length of the town, is an hundred feet wide; parallel to which run eight ſtreets, which are croſſed by twenty more at right angles, all of them thirty feet wide, and ſeveral canals are let into the town from each river, which add to the beauty and conveniency of the place. There is alſo a fine quay two hundred feet ſquare, to which ſhips of four or five hundred tuns may come up, with wet and dry docks for building and repairing of ſhips, magazines, warehouſes, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting of merchandize. Moſt of the houſes are well built with brick, but ſtill a great many more are wanting to complete the plan. However, more could not have been expected than has been done in ſo ſhort a time, the ground not having been laid out much above ſeventy years.

The town-houſe ſtands in a ſquare of 396 feet by 288, incloſed by a high wall; which ſquare is to be laid out in walks, with rows of trees. It was erected in the year 1732. In the body of the edifice are two rooms of 40 feet ſquare and 30 feet high; one for the aſſembly, the other for the ſupreme court: between them is an entry-hall of 40 feet by 20: on the ſame flour is the council-chamber, and committee-room, with a long gallery 100 feet by 20: the public offices are kept in the wings. Other public buildings are, The Court-houſe, two Quakers meeting-houſes, two Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, one Church of England, one Baptiſt meeting, one Dutch Lutheran church, one Dutch Calviniſt church, one Moravian church, one moſs-houſe, the Academy, the Quakers ſchool-houſe, the City Alms-houſe, the Quakers Alms-houſe, the Hoſpital, Priſon, and Workhouſe. —— In the year 1749, the dwelling-houſes in this city were carefully numbered, and found to be 2076.

The price of land at firſt was 20 l. for 1000 acres; now it is much raiſed in value, and even at ſome diſtance from Philadelphia is 20 s. per ann. an acre, and twenty years purchaſe.

Germain town, ſituated to the northward of the city of Philadelphia, is a thriving populous place, inhabited chiefly by the Dutch, or thoſe of Dutch extraction.

The whole province of Penſylvania is in length about 330 miles, and 220 in breadth. Mr Penn, the proprietor of it, did not ſatisfy himſelf with the grant of it from K. Charles II. but entered into a treaty with the Indians, and bought it of them. At firſt twenty miles of territory did not, it ſeems, coſt ſo much as one acre at Philadelphia would now, but afterwards the price was raiſed tenfold.

The river Delawar is navigable for large veſſels above 200 miles, and the Schuylkill for large ſhips as far as Philadelphia: ſo that by theſe and the river Susquehannah, this country is admirably ſituated for trade; which, with its excellent plan of government, has been the occaſion of induſtrious people reſorting to it in ſuch great numbers. [xvii. 471.]

The town of *Boſton* in New England, has been long eſteemed the capital and metropolis of all Engliſh North-America; and it ſeems to have been the firſt regular built city or town belonging to them. Indeed New York was ſaid to have been built ſome time before it, by the Dutch; but till it fell into the Engliſh hands, there can be little ſaid of it worth mentioning; and, when the Engliſh took it, the

town

town of Boſton had got to ſuch a head as to claim the precedency; and by the ſpace of ground it covered, its large and regular buildings, its handſome appearance, and extenſive trade, it ſeemed juſtly intitled to the honour beſtowed upon it. The manufactures and arts carried on there, exceeded any other part of America; and the ſhipping built yearly there for ſome time, was almoſt incredible; whilſt New York increaſed but ſlowly. But both theſe places had arrived to a great height of ſplendor before Philadelphia was laid out [xvii. 384.427]. Nevertheleſs Philadelphia has not only arrived already to an equality, but actually exceeds either of the others, in the number of houſes and inhabitants: the arts and ſciences flouriſh in it, and its trade in general is as extenſive as either; and as the others ſeem to have arrived almoſt to maturity, this only carries on the appearance of youth and vigour, and now wants but a few ſuperb buildings for its ornament, to make it not only the metropolis of America in fact, but in ſhew alſo. This muſt certainly be attributed to the genius and diſpoſition of the inhabitants, rather than to the ſituation of the place; for perſons who have ſeen all thoſe places, muſt allow, that New York has the advantage of the others; its ſituation of trade being equal to Boſton, and its capacity for manufactures equal to Philadelphia, if not ſuperior.—— You will perhaps aſk, Why Philadelphia has got the ſtart of both? This is a queſtion not eaſily anſwered. Shall we aſcribe it to amity and good brotherhood? which is ſignified in the word *Philadelphia*. Or let the poet anſwer,

'Tis liberty * that crowns Britannia's iſle,
Makes her bleak rocks and barren mountains ſmile.

It appears by an account taken by authority in Boſton, in the year 1746, and given in upon oath, that there were then but 1760 dwelling houſes in that town; by an account taken in Philadelphia, it appears, that in the year 1750, there were 2100 dwelling-houſes in that city then; and by an account taken in the year 1751, in New York, it appears there were about 2050 dwelling-houſes in that city. This brings to mind the following lines of a poem wrote in Philadelphia about forty years ago, by George Webb, wherein he ſeems to propheſy the future greatneſs of that city, with which I ſhall conclude.

Rome ſhall lament her ancient fame declin'd,
And Philadelphia be the Athens of mankind.

* In the year 1753, there was raiſed and fixed in the State-houſe ſteeple a bell weighing 2080 lb caſt at Philadelphia, with this inſcription, *Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to the inhabitants thereof.*

A ſatellite of Venus diſcovered.

Paris, May 22. 1761. In 1672 and 1686, Caſſini, with a teleſcope of 34 feet, thought he perceived a ſatellite which revolved round Venus: but no aſtronomer hath ſeen it ſince, till the 3d of this month, the 4th, and the 7th, when it was diſcovered by M. Montaigne. M. Baudouin, a member of the grand council, who put Montaigne in the way of obſerving it, read, in the royal academy of ſciences, on the 20th, a memorial, in which he determines the revolutions and diſtances of the ſatellite; and deduces all the conſequences that may reſult from this theory. It follows from his calculations, that this ſatellite is about a fourth of the diameter of Venus, and is diſtant from it about ſixty ſemidiameters of that planet. It performs its revolution in nine days ſeven hours. Its aſcending node is in the 22d degree of Virgo. Its greateſt digreſſion to the north, was on the 7th at nine at night. M. Baudouin hopes to ſee this ſatellite paſs over the Sun ſome hours after Venus, ſuppoſing M. Montaigne's obſervations to be perfectly exact.—— [This ſatellite, was alſo ſeen by Mr Short, F. R. S. in 1740; an account of which is in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in that year.]

[A fourth obſervation was made by M. Montaigne; on which M. Baudouin made remarks, which were read in the royal academy on the 27th of May, and printed, with an extract from the regiſters of the academy ſubjoined. Of this extract the following is a tranſlation.]

By order of the Academy, we have examined the *Remarks* of M. Baudouin *on a new obſervation of the ſatellite of Venus*, made at Limoge, the 11th of May, by M. Montaigne. By this fourth obſervation, it is found, that the ſatellite performs its revolution round Venus in the ſpace of twelve days, which is longer than it had appeared by the three firſt obſervations. Its diſtance from Venus ſeemed to be equal to fifty ſemidiameters of that planet. Hence he concludes, that the quantity of matter [*maſſe*] of Venus is equal to that of the Earth, if the bulk [*volume*] of Venus be equal to a third of the bulk of the Earth.

To

To aſcertain the quantity of matter in Venus, is a very important problem in aſtronomy; as the ſolution of various phenomena, and the adjuſting of ſeveral calculations, depend upon it. But though M. Baudouin ſuſpends his judgment with regard to this ſatellite till a greater number of obſervations ſhall be made; yet we judge this ſecond memoir a proper ſupplement to the firſt, and think it very well deſerves to be printed. Done at Paris, in a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, the 30th of May 1761. [Signed] L'ABBE DE LA CAILLE. DE LA LANDE.

St Neots in Huntingdonſhire, June 6. This morning, as I was obſerving the tranſit, I perceived a phenomenon, which by its motion appeared to move in a curve different from any ſpots I had ever before diſcovered on the ſun. An idea occurred to me, that it was a ſecondary planet to Venus: for it plainly appeared to attend its primary as the centre of its motion; and by the help of my teleſcope I could perceive it to make near the ſame tranſit as the planet of Venus, but nearer the ecliptic.—End of the tranſit of Venus 31 minutes paſt eight, and the end of the ſecondary 9 minutes paſt nine in the morning, apparent time.

An eaſy method of providing againſt famine at ſea.

FAmine at ſea may be alleviated by taking on board a quantity of ſalop, which I believe contains more wholeſome nouriſhment in a given weight, than any thing yet diſcovered.

From the inquiries I have been able to make, and from the frequent uſe of it which I have myſelf made, I cannot find that any bad conſequence attends it. It is true, that in ſome conſtitutions it is apt to bring on a coſtiveneſs. But this may be prevented by the juice of lemons, oranges, limes, or even common vinegar or ſea-ſalt. Vinegar is an article which few ſhips are ever without a ſufficient ſtock of; I am ſure, at leaſt, no ſhips ever ought to be without it.

The way of uſing ſalop is, to ſprinkle a ſufficient quantity of the powder upon boiling water, and after ſtirring it together, boil it up. Half an ounce of the powder uſed this way, will make a gallon of very thick nouriſhing gruel: more than ſufficient to maintain a man in health and ſtrength, even without the uſe of bread, for twenty-four hours.

In very hot climates, uſed as a change, inſtead of ſalt proviſions, this gruel would not only be an agreeable, but alſo a very healthy diet. However, what I would chiefly recommend it for is, as a reſource in caſe of the other proviſions either falling ſhort, or being ſpoiled; as it is an article which, when kept dry, is not very liable to ſpoil. The price of ſalop, I find, varies much; but, conſidering the ſmall quantity required for the nouriſhment of a number of men, it is, and muſt be, a cheap kind of proviſion. The preſent price of Salop is 12 guineas the hundred weight; within theſe few years it has been as high as 24 l. and as low as 7 l. This fluctuation in the price is owing to the ſmall demand for it, which occaſions but a ſmall quantity to be imported. By the bills of entry, the quantity imported to England for theſe laſt five years, amounts to no more than 14,189 pounds, that is, one year with another, 2837 l. The expence of powdering it, 6 d. *per* pound; but as it is very difficult to powder, and liable to great waſte in the uſing, if not well done, it is the intereſt of every body to buy it ready powdered.

By paſſengers, and as an article of private ſtores, it has already been uſed at ſea; but, I believe, never as an article of ſhip-ſtores for the uſe of the ſailors.

If the gentlemen of the army would pleaſe to take it under conſideration, I believe they too would find ſalop an article of great uſe and advantage to their men, eſpecially after forced marches, or foraging parties in the beginning or cloſe of their campaigns. The ſuttlers, I am informed, ſometimes have it; but not at a price which the pay of a private man will often reach. If the contractors were obliged to furniſh it ſometimes to the ſoldiery, inſtead of ammunition-bread, I believe it would be attended with great advantage to the ſervice, and thoſe gentlemen would ſtill have a reaſonable profit.

I ſhall be glad of the opinion of your correſpondents on this ſubject; as the good of mankind in general, and of the Britiſh ſailors in particular, is the only end I want to promote.

P. S. As there is a talk of ſending ſome ſhips to the South ſeas, it is particularly deſired, that the gentlemen concerned in fitting them out, would give this little mémoir a proper conſideration: as the failing of proviſions in ſo long a voyage has always been detrimental, and frequently fatal to the intended expedition. *St James's Chr.*

The LONDON *general Bill of Christenings and Burials, from* December 9. 1760, *to* December 15. 1761; *with the diseases and casualties*, &c.

Christened { Males 8183, Females 7817 } 16000 | Buried { Males 10568, Females 10395 } 21063 | Increased in the burials this year 1233.

	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between	Under 2	7699	20 and 30	1655	60 and 70	1518	100	2	107	1
	2 and 5	1573	30 and 40	1920	70 and 80	1102	101	2	108	0
	5 and 10	660	40 and 50	2088	80 and 90	467	103	3	109	0
	10 and 20	626	50 and 60	1662	90 and 100	84	105	1	110	0

Diseases							
Abort. and Stillborn	676	Evil	13	Measles	394	Thrush	82
Aged	1525	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2457	Miscarriage	6	Tympany	4
Ague	12			Mortification	218	Vomiting and Looseness	13
Apoplexy and sud.	266	Fistula	11	Palsy	64	Worms	5
Asthma and Phthisic	323	Flux	15	Pleurisy	46	*Casualties.*	
Bedridden	8	French Pox	78	Polypus	1	Broken Limbs	2
Bleeding	7	Gout	56	Quinsy	21	Bruised	3
Bloody Flux	9	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	32	Rash	5	Burnt	3
Burſten & Rupture	10			Rheumatism	12	Drowned	113
Cancer	45	Grief	5	Rickets	3	Excessive Drinking	2
Canker	4	Headach	1	Rising of the Lights	2	Executed	5
Childbed	289	Headmouldshot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	16	Scald Head	1	Found Dead	5
Colic, Gripes Twisting of the Guts	60			Scurvy	5	Frightened	1
Cold	3	Jaundice	115	Small pox	1525	Killed by Accidents	75
Consumption	4110	Impostume	7	Sores and Ulcers	10	Killed themselves	39
Convulsions	6066	Inflammation	121	Sore Throat	8	Murdered	5
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	197	Lethargy	3	St Anthony's Fire	14	Overlaid	11
Diabetes	3	Liver-grown	1	Stoppage in the Stomach	8	Poisoned	3
Dropsy	846	Lunatic	79	Surfeit	5	Scalded	3
				Swelling	4	Smothered	1
				Teeth	861	Suffocated	6

General Bill of Mortality for 1761, *in* EDINBURGH, *and* WEST-KIRK *parish.*

	Buried in the city.			*In the West-kirk-yard.*			Total.
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal.	In all.	
January	24	27	51	12	26	38	89
February	26	41	67	9	9	18	85
March	29	39	68	13	16	29	97
April	25	32	57	13	14	27	84
May	33	24	57	7	16	23	80
June	23	26	49	11	7	18	67
July	26	22	48	7	11	18	66
August	13	27	40	6	11	17	57
September	20	17	37	8	8	16	53
October	26	24	50	14	11	25	75
November	20	21	41	13	9	22	63
December	27	34	61	16	10	26	87
Total	292	334	626	129	148	277	903

	Age.	No.
	Under 2 years	146
Between	2 & 5	86
	5 & 10	17
	10 & 20	22
	20 & 30	76
	30 & 40	32
	40 & 50	141
	50 & 60	155
	60 & 70	159
	70 & 80	89
	80 & 90	38
	90 & 105	2
		903

Decreased 220

Diseases										
Aged	225	Convulsions	2	Flux	6	Measles	1	Suddenly	6	
Asthma	28	Draughts	1	Gravel	1	Nonage	3	Swelling	1	
Bowel hive	31	Dropsy	5	Headach	1	Palsy	6	Teething	148	
Childbed	9	Drowned	1	Hysterics	1	Pleurisy	1	Tympany	3	
Chincough	9	Fever	150	Iliac passion	3	Small pox	6	Water in the head	2	
Consumption	239	Fistula	1	King's evil	1	Stillborn	12		593	

GLASGOW. Burials 905: Decreased 103.

NEWCASTLE. Christenings 623: Increased 35. Burials 408: Decreased 114.

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